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(Seiles ou Tiempo) - Econoretia Internedia

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Consider el signe modelo de Regresión con Composites Detomisticas $y_t = \psi' z_t + \rho y_{t-1} + \epsilon_t$

donde: Et ~ iid (0, 02) , yo = 0 y Y=[x d]'

Determine to y au distribución esintótica, pura clu de los sytes casos:

Caso 2: £t = {1}

Solvator :

Para este ciacción es util recordas los signientes resultados de convergencia en distribución.

 $T^{-1/2} \stackrel{7}{\underset{t=1}{\sum}} u_{t} \Rightarrow \sigma W(1)$ $T^{-3/2} \stackrel{7}{\underset{t=1}{\sum}} y_{t-1} \Rightarrow \sigma \int_{0}^{1} W(r) dr$ $T^{-2} \stackrel{7}{\underset{t=1}{\sum}} y_{t-1}^{2} \Rightarrow \sigma^{2} \int_{0}^{1} W(r)^{2} dr$ $T^{-5/2} \stackrel{7}{\underset{t=1}{\sum}} t y_{t-1} \Rightarrow \sigma \int_{0}^{1} r W(r) dr$ $T^{-1} \stackrel{7}{\underset{t=1}{\sum}} y_{t-1} u_{t} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \sigma^{2} W(1)^{2} - \frac{1}{2} \sigma^{2}$

Partiendo el Proceso Generador de Datos:

$$y_t = \alpha + \beta y_{t-1} + u_t$$

$$u_t \quad \text{viid} \quad \mathcal{N}(0, \sigma^2)$$

Se tiene el sopte modello cue Regresión:

Hipótesis Nula de Raiz Unitaria:

Regrestionendo poe MCO:

$$\begin{cases}
y_1 \\
y_t
\end{cases} = \begin{cases}
1 & y_0 \\
\vdots & y_{t-1} \\
1 & y_{t-1}
\end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases}
\chi \\
\chi
\end{cases}$$

$$\chi$$

Podemos escuior Xt de la signiente mamera :

$$X_{t}^{\prime} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & y_{t-1} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$X'X = \sum_{t=1}^{T} X_t X_t' = \sum_{t=1}^{T} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ y_{t-1} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & y_{t-1} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \sum_{t=1}^{\tau} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & y_{t-1} \\ y_{t-1} & y_{t-1}^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$=\begin{bmatrix} T & \sum_{t=1}^{r} y_{t-1} \\ \sum_{t=1}^{r} y_{t-1} & \sum_{t=1}^{r} y_{t-1} \end{bmatrix}$$

Por lo temto:

$$X' X = \sum_{t=1}^{T} X_t X_t' = \begin{bmatrix} T & \sum Y_{t-1} \\ \sum Y_{t-1} & \sum Y_{t-1} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$X' u = \sum_{t=1}^{T} X_t u_t = \begin{bmatrix} \sum u_t \\ \sum y_{t-1} u_t \end{bmatrix}$$

A partir all estimador de MCO, tere mos que:

$$\beta_T - \beta = (x' x)^{-1}(x' u)$$

Regressión planteado:

$$\begin{bmatrix} \hat{\lambda}_T - \lambda \\ \hat{\beta}_T - \beta \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} T & \sum y_{t-1} \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} \sum u_t \\ \sum y_{t-1} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \sum u_t \\ \sum y_{t-1} u_t \end{bmatrix}$$

Según la Hipóteris Nula $\alpha = 0$, p=1, por lo tanto:

El orden de convergencia de c/v au los términos anteriors es:

$$\begin{bmatrix} \hat{Q}_{\tau} \\ \hat{D}_{\tau-1} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} O(T) & O(T^{3/2}) \\ O(T^{3/2}) & O(T^2) \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} O(T^{4/2}) \\ O(T) \end{bmatrix}$$

Debido a que los fathos Asmisticos de Corvergencia que poscen los estimadores MCO à, y pr son diferentes, necesitaremos have un ajuste al vector de estimadores premultiplicá nado por la "matriz de Escalamiento" Y, definida como:

$$Y_{T} = \begin{bmatrix} T^{1/2} & O \\ O & T \end{bmatrix}$$

De manera que los estimado res preden ser descritos como distribuismes límite:

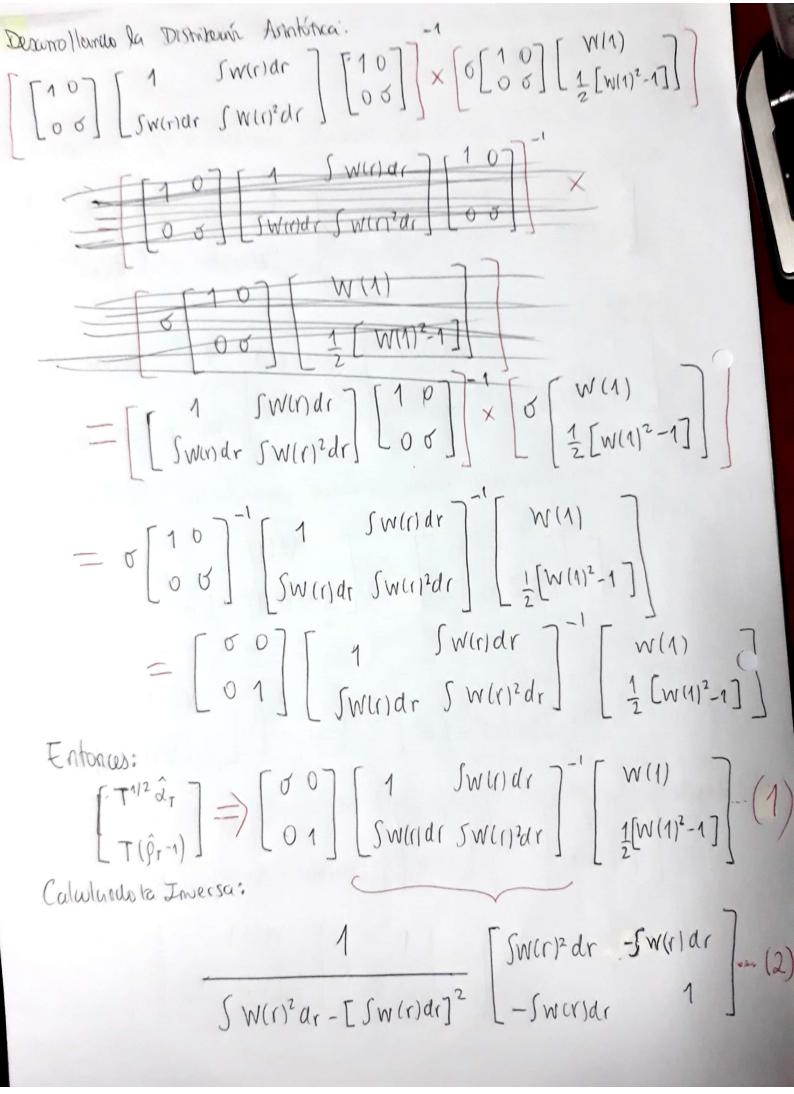
$$Y_{\tau} (\hat{\beta}_{\tau} - \beta) = Y_{\tau} (x'x)^{-1} (x'u)$$

$$= Y_{\tau} (x'x)^{-1} Y_{\tau} Y_{\tau}^{-1} (x'u)$$

$$= [Y_{\tau}^{-1} (x'x) Y_{\tau}^{-1}]^{-1} [Y_{\tau}^{-1} (x'u)]$$

$$\begin{bmatrix}
T^{1/2} & 0 \\
0 & T
\end{bmatrix}
\begin{bmatrix}
\hat{\alpha}_T \\
\hat{\rho}_{T-1}
\end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix}
T^{1/2} & 0 \\
0 & T
\end{bmatrix}
\begin{bmatrix}
T & ZY_{t-1} \\
ZY_{t-1} & ZY_{t-1}
\end{bmatrix}
\begin{bmatrix}
T^{1/2} & 0 \\
0 & T
\end{bmatrix}$$

A partir de las convergencies de Probabilidad menciona dos alinicio, tere mos que: · El 1º término del lado derecho presenta la syte convergeria débili $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & T^{-3/2} \sum Y_{t-1} \\ T^{-3/2} \sum Y_{t-1} & T^{-2} \sum Y_{t-1}^2 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \sigma \leq w(r) dr \\ \sigma \leq w(r) dr & \sigma^2 \leq w(r)^2 dr \end{bmatrix}$ clinde: [o Swiride of Swiring = [10] [1 Swinder] [10] [10] [10] [10] · El 2º término del lado checho preunta la sigle convergence débil: $\begin{bmatrix} T^{-1/2} \sum u_t \\ T^{-1} \sum Y_{t-1} u_t \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} \sigma W(1) \\ \frac{1}{2} \sigma^2 W(1)^2 - \frac{1}{2} \sigma^2 \end{bmatrix}$ dende: $\left[\begin{array}{c} \sigma W(1) \\ \frac{1}{2} \sigma^2 W(r)^2 - \frac{1}{2} \sigma^2 \end{array} \right] = \sigma \left[\begin{array}{c} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \sigma \end{array} \right] \left[\begin{array}{c} W(1) \\ \frac{1}{2} \left[W(1)^2 - 1 \right] \end{array} \right]$ Final mente: $\begin{bmatrix} T^{1/2} \hat{a}_T \\ T (\hat{p}_{r-1}) \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \sigma \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \text{Sw(r)dr} \\ \text{Sw(r)dr} & \text{Sw(r)}^2 dr \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \sigma \end{bmatrix}$ $\times \left[\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{array} \right] \left[\begin{array}{c} W(1) \\ \frac{1}{2} \left[W(1)^2 - 1 \right] \end{array} \right]$



Keemplatondo (2) en (1): $\begin{bmatrix} T^{1/2}\hat{d}_T \\ T(\hat{g}_{T-1}) \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{SW(r)^2dr - [SW(r)dr]^2} \begin{bmatrix} \sigma & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} SW(r)^2dr & -Syndi \\ -SW(r)dr & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} W(1) \\ \frac{1}{2}[wr)^2 \end{bmatrix}$ $= (*) \left[\sigma \int w(r)^{2} dr - \sigma \int w(r) dr \right] \left[w(1) - \int w(1) dr \right]$ $\left[-\int w(1) dr \right] \left[\frac{1}{2} \left[w(1)^{2} A \right] \right]$ $= (+) \left[\sigma W(1) \left[W(1)^{2} dt - \frac{1}{2} \sigma \frac{1}{2} \left[W(1)^{2} - 1 \right] \right] \left[W(1) dt \right]$ $= (+) \left[W(1)^{2} - 1 \right] - W(1) \left[W(1) dt \right]$ Tone mas que: T1/2 dy => & W(1) SW(1)2dr- 101 [W(1)2-1] Swa)dr Swirtdr-[Swir)dr]2 $T(\hat{p}_{r-1}) = \frac{1}{2} [W(1)^2 - 1] - W(1) SW(r) dr$ SW(r)2dr-[SW(r)dr]2 El t-estadístico busado en MCO para la Hipóters nula p=1. $\xi \hat{p} = \hat{p}_{r-1}$

donde: Multiplicanous por TZ: $T^{2}\hat{\sigma}_{\hat{\rho}}^{2} = S_{T}^{2} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 0 & T \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} T & \Sigma & Y_{t-1} \\ \Sigma & Y_{t-1} & \Sigma & Y_{t-1}^{2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ T & \Sigma & Y_{t-1} \end{bmatrix}$ $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & T \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} T^{1/2} & 0 \\ 0 & T \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} T^{1/2} & 0 \\ 0 & T \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ $= S_{\tau}^{2}. [01] Y_{\tau} [T Z_{t-1}] Y_{\tau} [0]$ $= S_{\tau}^{2}. [01] Y_{\tau} [T Z_{t-1}] Y_{\tau} [0]$ Luego: $Y_T \begin{bmatrix} T & \Sigma Y_{t+1} \end{bmatrix}^{-1} Y_T = \begin{bmatrix} Y_{-1} \begin{bmatrix} T & \Sigma Y_{t+1} \end{bmatrix} Y_{-1}^{-1} \end{bmatrix}^{-1}$ $= \begin{bmatrix} Y_{-1} \begin{bmatrix} T & \Sigma Y_{t+1} \end{bmatrix} Y_{-1}^{-1} \end{bmatrix}^{-1}$ $= \begin{bmatrix} T^{-1/2} & 0 \\ 0 & T^{-1} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} T & \sum y_{t-1} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} T^{-1/2} & 0 \\ 0 & T^{-1/2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} T^{-1/2} & 0 \\ 0 & T^{$ A pullir do: $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & T^{-3/2} \sum Y_{t-1} \\ T^{-3/2} \sum Y_{t-1} & T^{-2} \sum_{y=1}^{2} \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \text{Sw}(r) dr \\ \text{Sw}(r) dr & \text{Sw}(r)^2 dr \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ Tenemos que: $Y_{T} \begin{bmatrix} T & ZY_{t-1} \\ ZY_{t-1} & ZY_{t-1}^{2} \end{bmatrix} = Y_{T} \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \int w(r)dr \\ \int w(r)dr & \int w(r)^{2}dr \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 7^{-1} \\ 0 & 0 & 7^{-1} \end{bmatrix}$ $=\frac{1}{\sigma^2}\begin{bmatrix}\sigma & 0\\ 0 & 1\end{bmatrix}\begin{bmatrix}1 & Swiriar & 7 & 50 & 0\\ Swiriar & Swiriar & 5wiriar\end{bmatrix}\begin{bmatrix}\sigma & 0\\ 0 & 1\end{bmatrix}$

Y por lo tento?

$$T^{2} \partial_{p}^{2} \Rightarrow \delta^{2} \times [0 \ 1] \left[\frac{1}{\sigma^{2}} \left[\begin{array}{c} \sigma \ 0 \\ 0 \ 1 \end{array} \right] \left[\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ \text{Swir)dr} \end{array} \right] \left[\begin{array}{c} \sigma \ 0 \\ 0 \ 1 \end{array} \right] \left[\begin{array}{c} \sigma \ 0 \\ 0 \ 1 \end{array} \right] \left[\begin{array}{c} \sigma \ 0 \\ 1 \end{array} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{\left[\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ \text{Swir)dr} \end{array} \right] \left[\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ \text{Swir)dr} \end{array} \right] \left[\begin{array}{c} 0 \\ 1 \end{array} \right] \left[\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ \text{Swir)dr} \end{array} \right] \left[\begin{array}{c} 0 \\ 1 \end{array} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{\left[\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ \text{Swir)dr} \end{array} \right] \left[\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ \text{Swir)dr} \end{array} \right] \left[\begin{array}{c} 0 \\ 1 \end{array} \right] \left[\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ \text{Swir)dr} \end{array} \right] \left[\begin{array}{c} 0 \\ 1 \end{array} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{\left[\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ \text{Swir)dr} \end{array} \right] \left[\begin{array}{c} 0 \\ \text{Swir)dr} \end{array} \right] \left[\begin{array}{c} 0 \\ \text{Swir)dr} \end{array} \right] \left[\begin{array}{c} 0 \\ \text{Swir)dr} \end{array} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{\left[\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ \text{Swir)dr} \end{array} \right] \left[\begin{array}{c} 0 \\ \text{Swir)dr} \end{array} \right] \left[\begin{array}{c} 0 \\ \text{Swir)dr} \end{array} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{\left[\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ \text{Swir)dr} \end{array} \right] \left[\begin{array}{c} 0 \\ \text{Swir)dr} \end{array} \right] \left[\begin{array}{c} 0 \\ \text{Swir)dr} \end{array} \right] \left[\begin{array}{c} 0 \\ \text{Swir)dr} \end{array} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{\left[\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ \text{Swir)dr} \end{array} \right] \left[\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ \text{Swir)dr} \end{array} \right] \left[\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ \text{Swir)dr} \end{array} \right] \left[\begin{array}{c} 0 \\ \text{Swir}dr \end{array} \right] \left[\begin{array}{c}$$

Es deux:
$$T \hat{\sigma}_{\hat{\rho}} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{[SW(r)^2 dr - (SW(r)dr)^2]^{1/2}}$$

Finalmente, el t-estaclistico de MCO:

$$t_{\hat{\rho}} = \frac{\hat{f}_r - 1}{\hat{\beta}_{\hat{\rho}}} = \frac{T(\hat{f}_r - 1)}{T \hat{\beta}_{\hat{\rho}}}$$

Converge Asintoticamente a la siguiente expresión:

$$t_{\hat{g}} = \frac{1}{2} \left[W(1)^2 - 1 \right] - W(1) \int W(r) dr$$

$$\left[\int W(r)^2 dr - \left(\int W(r) dr \right)^2 \right]^{1/2}$$